

Herald Tribune

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, etc.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Occasional rain. Temp. 66-83 (19-12). Tomorrow little change.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

10. 27,589

**

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1971

Established 1887



Historic Meeting—Emperor Hirohito of Japan is greeted by President Nixon, as the two heads of state meet for the first time, Sunday night, in Anchorage. Empress Nagako descends stairs from plane. Mrs. Nixon watches.

Danish King at Airport to Greet Hirohito

Emperor Thanks U.S. for Aid in Nixon Session

Robert B. Sepple Jr. ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Sept. 27 (AP)—A President of the United States and an emperor of Japan met last night for the first time in history.

The meeting took place in a converted hangar which served as a chilly abode midway between Washington and Tokyo.

They met together on a small platform near the mouth of a cavernous structure and a battery of television cameras from both countries.

At the end of the meeting, the emperor of Japan and the President of the United States demonstrated their friendship for the prosperity of the world for all the people of the world.



World Traveler—Emperor Hirohito greeted by Danish King Frederik on arrival in Copenhagen last night.

White House had imported from Washington the Army Herald Trumpeters and the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps.

As Protests Break Out in 4 Cities

Hieu Vows Social and Economic Revolution

Peter A. Jay Sept. 27 (WP)—Nguyen Van Thieu, last scheduled television speech before Sunday, said tonight that national year between peace. Earlier today, demonstrations broke out in major cities.

Police Arrest Youth With Bomb At Copenhagen

By John M. Lee COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (NYT)—After a lapse of 50 years, Emperor Hirohito of Japan returned to Europe today for a nostalgic but whirlwind tour of seven countries in 16 days.

Although the trip seemed much like a sentimental journey, two Japanese youths protested the visit as a revival of Japanese militarism by showering the emperor's motorcade with leaflets in Danish and Japanese as he left Copenhagen airport.

U.K. Rejects Soviet Demand

90 Russians Ordered Ousted Apparently Still in Britain

LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—Two jets left for Moscow today apparently with none of the 90 Soviet officials Britain has ordered expelled for spying.

U.S. Reporter's Experience

A Help-Wanted Plea by a U.K. Counterspy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth PARIS, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Foreign newsmen occasionally catch a glimpse of the workings of British counterespionage, especially journalists who have professional and social contacts with Soviet Embassy personnel.

IMF Head Bids 118 Members Help Erase Deficit of the U.S.

5th Monthly Trade Deficit For America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Despite President Nixon's import surcharge, the U.S. balance of trade ran in the red for the fifth month in a row last month as Americans imported \$289.7 million more in goods than they exported.

Revaluations, End of Surtax Are Proposed

By Robert Siner WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Against the background of the world monetary crisis and the threat of a trade war, the International Monetary Fund today opened its annual meeting and urged its 118 member nations to "make every effort to cooperate with the United States" in achieving an improvement in America's balance of payments.

Brezhnev Met at Airport

Politburo Reportedly Holds Urgent Parley

MOSCOW, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, reportedly held an urgent meeting at Vnukovo Airport today with other members of the party's ruling Politburo immediately upon returning from a visit to the Balkans.

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MARKING HIS WORDS—Karl Schiller, West German minister of economic affairs, speaking at opening of International Monetary Fund meeting yesterday in Washington.

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New Effort On Pullout By Mansfield

Senate Gets Vietnam Amendment Again

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield introduced today another amendment seeking withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina within six months, and said he will press the issue "again and again and again" until American involvement ends.

"I want no more blood on my hands," the Montana senator said. The amendment would declare as U.S. policy a withdrawal of American forces within six months if U.S. prisoners of war are released.

"We must face up to our problems here at home," Sen. Mansfield said. "We are in deep, deep trouble."

'Lock Stock and Barrel'

"It can be cured only by withdrawal, lock, stock and barrel, from not only Vietnam, but Laos, Cambodia and Thailand," Sen. Mansfield said.

Earlier Proposal Adopted

His earlier proposal, with a nine-month limit, was adopted 61 to 38 in June but diluted after a long Senate-House Conference Committee stalemate to assure action on a draft extension bill.

Now he is trying again, shortly before the Oct. 3 South Vietnamese presidential election in which President Nguyen Van Thieu is running unopposed, and shortly before President Nixon is due to detail future U.S. withdrawal plans after the level of 184,000 troops is reached on or before Dec. 1.



INDIA GREETINGS—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi talking to crowd yesterday on arriving at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport. Premier Alexei Kosygin is at her left.

Politburo Said to Meet In Moscow

Urgent Session as Brezhnev Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

flight from New Delhi, welcomed the Soviet suggestion that her talks with Kremlin leaders about the troubled Indian subcontinent be delayed overnight. She dined tonight with the Indian ambassador, K.S. Shelvankar.

The Indian prime minister, visiting Moscow for the first time in five years, was expected to explore with Soviet leaders the application of the Soviet-Indian friendship treaty signed on Aug. 9. Informants said she might also seek Soviet help in coping with nine million refugees from East Pakistan.

Her arrival, coinciding with Mr. Brezhnev's return, marked a striking parallel in the pattern of Soviet diplomacy this fall with 1955.

In that year the late Nikita Khrushchev, then the party secretary, went to Yugoslavia to mend relations with President Tito and, on the way home, stopped in Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. Two days later the Kremlin was host to the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Gandhi.

Returning from a similar mission to Yugoslavia last week, Mr. Brezhnev also visited Bulgaria and Hungary but, in what was seen here as a deliberate effort to isolate Romania because of its friendly ties with China, he omitted a stop in Bucharest.

Both in 1965 and in 1971, Moscow has mounted major campaigns to push policy in Europe to assert broad, worldwide influence. The similarity of objectives, rather than any deliberate effort to follow Mr. Khrushchev's example, was seen as the main cause of the parallel diplomatic tactics.

Austrian Neutrality

The major East-West negotiating breakthrough in 1955 was the acceptance of Austrian neutrality, coupled with Moscow's decision to establish diplomatic relations with West Germany. The major breakthrough this year has been the Big Four agreement in Berlin, coupled with Moscow's improvement of relations with Bonn.

The primary Soviet objective in both years, Western diplomats believe, was to ease tensions in Europe to win acceptance of the postwar boundaries in the center of Europe. Both times Moscow hoped to crown this endeavor with a European security conference.

The Soviet campaign was upset in 1956 by the Hungarian revolution and the war in the Middle East. So far, in the view of Western diplomats, Moscow has been moving more deftly this year and may reach success.

The major new element since 1955, it is noted, is the emergence of China on the world stage after its ideological split with Moscow—a factor both in Mr. Brezhnev's visit to Yugoslavia and in the campaign which the Kremlin is now directing toward Asia. In each case Moscow wants to counteract Chinese influence.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit is but the first step in the Asian venture. Mr. Podgorny will pay a return visit to New Delhi on Friday before heading to North Vietnam. He will stop in Burma on the way.



ON TRIAL—The accused in the special Athens court-martial, shown yesterday are, from left: Athina Psychoyon, 42, a Greek-American woman; Lady Amalia Fleming, 62, the widow of Sir Alexander Fleming; Constantine Androutsopoulos, 30, a lawyer; and American theology student John Skelton, 26, in background.

Lady Fleming Admits Role In Plot to Free Greek Prisoner

ATHENS, Sept. 27 (AP).—Lady Amalia Fleming, testifying on her own behalf before a special court-martial, admitted tonight that she had played a role in a plot to free the would-be assassin of the Greek Premier George Papadopoulos from prison.

Her testimony followed a defendant's claim today that she was fully aware of her role in the entire plan.

Lady Fleming, 62, is charged with four others of planning the escape of Alexander Panagoulis, 33, sentenced to death for attempting to kill Premier Papadopoulos in August 1968. The prisoner's life was spared after international appeals were made.

Lady Fleming told the military tribunal:

"When they asked for my assistance to help Panagoulis to escape, I undertook the responsibility. I admit that I wanted to free Panagoulis. Panagoulis suffered terribly."

"Who told you that?" the court president asked.

"I was told by reliable persons. I believe it sincerely. He was being tortured," insisted Lady Fleming, the widow of Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin.

"Do you know that Panagoulis's life was spared after he was sentenced to death," the court president said.

"Yes, I know. It would have been better if he had been executed instead of a life of torture," Lady Fleming replied.

Earlier, defendant Constantine Androutsopoulos, a lawyer, incriminated all of the accused and said they had agreed to play a part in assisting Panagoulis to escape from jail.

The trial is expected to end tomorrow or Wednesday. It found guilty the defendants could get six months to five years in prison.

Charged along with Lady Fleming are Athina Psychoyon, 42, of Minneapolis, Minn., Robert Skelton, 26, of Yardley, Pa., a student at Athens theological school, and Mr. Androutsopoulos, 30, of Athens. The four were arrested Aug. 31 and charged with assisting to "form a gang" and "assist a prisoner to escape."

The fifth defendant is a Greek soldier, Constantine Bekakos, charged with failing to disclose the prisoner's escape plans to his military superiors.

As each defendant incriminated the others, it appeared certain the Greek regime would be left with no alternative but to expel Lady Fleming, Mrs. Psychoyon

As Ulster Erupts Again Heath, Lynch, Faulk Hold a Historic Sun

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The prime ministers of Britain, the Republic of Ireland and the Irish Republic met today to talk over the Ulster crisis.

It was the first such tripartite conference since the partition of Ireland 50 years ago. That fact was a measure both of the bitter feelings involved and of the urgent desire now to find some way out of the escalating violence.

Prime Minister Edward Heath was host at his country house, Chequers, to Brian Faulkner of the Republic. They met for much of the day and will continue the talks tomorrow.

The meeting was held under conditions of tight security. Each man had only one assistant with him, and there was no briefing for the press afterward.

When the conference ends tomorrow, there may be a joint statement of some kind. But no one expects firm agreement on any issue of substance. The British would be satisfied with a promise to meet again and keep communications going.

The British government and Mr. Faulkner have made a crucial gesture "to the Catholic community by offering broad changes in the constitutional setup of the Stormont regime. They are talking about bringing Catholics, non-Unionists, into the government for the first time."

But interment without trial remains an obstacle even to talking about those ideas with the main Stormont opposition, the Social Democratic and Labor party. It has refused to join in a proposed round-table conference on political reform while interment goes on.

Ideally, the British would like Mr. Lynch to use his influence with the SDLP leaders to get past the objection. They would urge them to talk about political reform in return for some concession on interment, perhaps a release of some of those held.

But any interment concession might get Mr. Faulkner in trouble with his own party, or arouse Protestant violence. That is always the trouble in Northern Ireland—any gesture toward one side antagonizes the other.

The alienation of the Catholic community has gone beyond hatred of the Protestant-dominated provincial government. Many Catholics are now engaging in a campaign of civil disobedience by refusing to pay their taxes or rents for public housing.

A new and serious problem for Mr. Heath is an apparent unwillingness of the British public's willingness to bear the military and social burden of Northern Ireland. A poll just taken showed that 58 percent of those interviewed wanted to bring all British troops home from Ulster at once.

More Violence, Rageant

BELFAST, Sept. 27 (UPI).—British troops with hilly clubs charged a Belfast mob today and shot a bomb-throwing youth, but his friends snatched him away in a car, the army said.

Four soldiers were hospitalized with burns and cuts following the fray, which erupted in Belfast's Roman Catholic New Lodge Road area after a mob hijacked two trucks and set them afire as street barricades. The troops dispersed the mob and bulldozed the barricades.

Earlier, in the same area, gas-bomb bombs were thrown at an army Land Rover watching over the funeral of a young Belfast couple killed last week in a bomb explosion inside a Belfast home. The bombs today injured no one, the army said.

The couple's deaths brought to 110 the number of fatalities in two years of Ulster violence.

British troops and Ulster police kept up today their steady raids on suspected IRA hideouts. The army said eight IRA suspects were detained in security swoops.

Security Talks Linked to Spying

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The State Department said today that alleged Soviet espionage activity in Britain is not yet an obstacle to an East-West European security conference—but it could have a bearing on progress towards such a gathering.

Spokesman Robert McCloskey, replying to reporters' questions, clarified a remark last Saturday by Secretary of State William Rogers that recent British disclosures of Soviet spying in Britain would be a factor in progress towards a European security conference.

Mr. McCloskey emphasized that this was strictly a matter between the governments in London and Moscow, not involving the United States.

Miss Davis's Put Off Five

SAN RAFAEL, (UPI).—A judge Angela Davis's initial trial five more to arguments on proceedings to San Francisco.

Miss Davis has awaiting trial since her attorneys have not pre-trial motion having the charge and obtaining her

Gromyko Protest Made to Sir Alec

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko lodged a vigorous protest about the expulsion of 105 Russians from Britain when he met Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, here tonight.

Sir Alec told reporters after his 80-minute meeting with Mr. Gromyko: "I replied to that protest. He gave no details of the substance of the reply, but sources said that Britain had 'done some arithmetic' for the Russians on the basis of the disparity between the total number of British officials in Russia and of the Soviet officials in Britain.

The sources denied, however, that there had been a specific threat to Russia that more Soviet nationals would be expelled if Moscow retaliated against last week's action by Britain in expelling 105 Russians for allegedly taking part in espionage.

Earlier, a meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers for tonight was cancelled because Secretary of State William Rogers was in Alaska with President Nixon.

2 Gaza Arabs Killed

TEL AVIV, Sept. 27 (AP).—Israeli troops shot dead two Arabs who were violating the night curfew in the occupied Gaza Strip, a military spokesman said today.

Heavy Attacks Are Mounted By Hanoi Units for 2d Day

SAIGON, Sept. 27 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces mounted heavy attacks along South Vietnam's border with Cambodia today for the second day and the new offensive was reported to have inflicted heavy losses on the Saigon government forces.

Two American aircraft supporting the South Vietnamese were shot down. There were five Americans wounded, but none killed, the U.S. Command said.

Field reports said the South Vietnamese lost at least 30 men killed, about 100 wounded and 10 artillery pieces and 12 tanks and armored cars destroyed, some of them apparently by sappers who broke into the government positions hurling satchel charges.

The Saigon Command reported that 42 North Vietnamese troops were killed, some of them under a rain of rockets, bombs and shells fired by U.S. helicopter gunships, fighter-bombers and artillery.

On the outskirts of Saigon, two Viet Cong sappers were detected attempting to penetrate an ammunition depot near Tan Son Nhat Air Base, South Vietnamese headquarters said. One of the sappers was killed and the second escaped, a commandant said. A series of explosions ripped through a section of the dump a week ago, destroying 300 tons of ammunition.

Viet Cong sappers used a mine to blow up a train traveling from Qui Nhon to Tuy Hoa on the central coast. The Saigon Command said one civilian was killed, six were wounded, the locomotive was destroyed and three cars were damaged.

Floods Destroy Hanoi Rice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP).—Intelligence reports that floods have destroyed about 800,000 tons of North Vietnam's rice, 10 percent of this year's crop.

The sources said the North Vietnamese government has had to dig into food stocks earmarked for next year because of the emergency situation.

China and Russia are delivering additional construction supplies and medical materials to the North Vietnamese, and are expected to increase food shipments, intelligence sources said.

However, U.S. analysts suggested that China's response to North Vietnam's flood-caused food difficulties could be slowed if rumors of internal political crisis in Peking are true.

French Favor Retaining Guillotine

PARIS, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A majority of Frenchmen are in favor of retaining capital punishment in France by guillotine, the private polling institute, IPOP, said today.

IPOP said 53 percent of those polled over a six-day period early this month wanted to keep capital punishment, while 39 percent wanted to abolish the guillotine. Eight percent had no opinion.

The guillotine has not been used in France since President Georges Pompidou came to power in 1969.

Soviet-Bulgarian Communiqué

SOFIA, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A joint Soviet-Bulgarian communiqué on the one-day visit of Mr. Brezhnev to Bulgaria continued today "the complete unity of the views of both Communist parties."

Japan Storm Toll

TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Four people died and 16 are missing in the wake of tropical storm Carmen, which moved into the Pacific last night after dumping heavy rains on western and central Japan.

Paris Peace Talks to Resume

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP).—The United States agreed today to resume the Vietnam peace talks Thursday, following Communist cancellation of the weekly session last Thursday.

The Hanoi and Viet Cong delegations called off last week's 130th session to protest massive U.S. air strikes in North Vietnam's southern panhandle. In announcing the cancellation, the fourth such action in the three-year-old deadlocked talks, the North Vietnamese delegation said it "decided" to reschedule the 130th session Thursday.

In another development, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong accused the South Vietnamese Air Force today of resuming the large-scale spreading of chemical defoliants in the Mekong Delta long after the United States suspended a similar program.

A Viet Cong communiqué claimed that defoliants spread over populated areas of Ca Mau and Rach Gia Provinces between Sept. 3 and 21 "destroyed vast areas of crops and poisoned hundreds of persons... suffering from conjunctivitis as a result."

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Roma
Casa Danese-Georg Jensen
57 Via Francesco Crispi, Roma

Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.

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FRANCE/QE 2

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Boston	10:30 a.m.	747
Baltimore	11:30 a.m.	747
Washington	11:30 a.m.	747
Philadelphia	2:00 p.m.	707
Atlanta	11:30 a.m.	747
Detroit	3:45 p.m.	707
Minneapolis/St. Paul	3:45 p.m.	707
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WEAT

ALGABA	20
ANSTED	24
ANKARA	23
ATHENS	23
BEIRUT	27
BELGRADE	24
BELMONT	19
BRUSSELS	19
SUBWAY	20
PARIS	18
CASABLANCA	24
COPENHAGEN	23
COSTA MESA	23
DUBLIN	14
EDINBURGH	24
FRANKFURT	18
GENEVA	23
HELSINKI	18
ISTANBUL	24
LONDON	23
LISBON	24
MILAN	23
MONTREAL	18
MOSCOW	12
NEW YORK	23
OSLO	19
PRAGUE	24
ROME	24
STOCKHOLM	18
TEL AVIV	23
VIENNA	23
WASHINGTON	18
ZURICH	18

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Danes Arrest Man, Wife in Kidnap Case

High-Living Pair Enter Guilty Pleas
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27 (UPI).—A Danish couple, who drew police attention because of the free-wheeling way they spent money, today pleaded guilty in the kidnapping of the manager of Denmark's Tuborg brewery on Aug. 17.

The abduction, which lasted only three and a half hours, netted the kidnapers a ransom equivalent to \$240,000, paid by the brewery to save the life of managing director Viggo J. Rasmussen.

Mr. Rasmussen was released without injuries after a kidnapper had threatened him with a gun and an injection needle.

Frank Mouritzen, 46, and his wife, Rita Aase Scovengen, 30, appeared in a Copenhagen court charged with robbery a few hours after they were arrested this morning while sleeping in a hotel in Hederslev in South Jutland.

After the couple had entered guilty pleas, the judge ordered the rest of the preliminary court hearing closed to press and public because he wanted to discuss the whereabouts of some of the ransom money, court sources said.

The prosecutor said all but \$40,000 of the ransom had been recovered.

Police Inspector H.C. Jelved said the couple "spent money like grass... as if they had lifted it themselves."

Coup Gives Women Majority On the City Council of Oslo

OSLO, Sept. 27 (AP).—By exploiting a little-used voting procedure a women's bloc has elected a 48-member majority to the 85-seat Oslo city council.

El Al Tells Clients Be Wary of Bombs

PARIS, Sept. 27 (AP).—The Israeli airline El Al warned all prospective passengers "and young girls in particular" today against accepting packages from strangers plotting to turn them into "living bombs."

The airline's Paris office distributed an outline of stringent new security measures adopted following the recent abortive attempt by Arab terrorists to persuade unsuspecting women passengers to carry bombs aboard El Al planes.

The airline warns all passengers against acting as couriers for any object, even one supposed to contain medicines urgently needed by a patient in Israel. It also warned them against leaving their hand baggage unattended even for a single moment.

Moscow Envoy in Paris
PARIS, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union's new ambassador to France, Vyacheslav Kostikov, arrived here today to replace Valerian Zorin, who has retired. His appointment comes within a few weeks of an official visit to France by Party Leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Mr. Kostikov was the former Soviet ambassador to East Germany.

Iran-Turkey Rail Section Inaugurated

CENTO Subsidized \$90 Million Link

VAN, Turkey, Sept. 27 (AP).—The shah of Iran and the president of Turkey dedicated today a section of railroad that represents a major step toward a rail link between Europe and the Far East.

In ceremonies in this eastern Turkish town, the two leaders hailed the 34-kilometer construction through an area of rocky mountains, fierce winds, biting cold and snow.

The rail section took seven years to build and makes it possible to travel from London to Tehran. It winds through remote country inhabited mostly by mountain tribesmen from Shiraz, Iran's western rail terminal to Turkey's easternmost terminal at Takran, crossing Lake Van by ferry.

Turkish President Cevdet Sunay met the shah at the Turkish-Iranian border when the shah arrived in his private train.

Continents Are Closer
Mr. Sunay told a crowd "The continents of Europe and Asia are now brought closer by this link."

The shah thanked Central Treaty Organization members for their financial aid and said the project would be a boon "to regional and international cooperation."

The \$90-million project was sponsored by CENTO, a defense grouping in which Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are members with Britain and the United States.

Work is under way, also under CENTO sponsorship, to complete a 500-mile rail link between the present eastern rail terminal in Iran, at Yazd, and the Pakistan border, at Zahedan.

This would make it possible to travel by rail from London to the Burmese border, although the Pakistan-India disputes have blocked existing rail communications across India between East and West Pakistan.

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SPEAKING FROM THE HEART—Dr. Paul Dudley White, noted heart specialist, talking to newsmen in Hongkong yesterday after arriving from the Chinese mainland.

Dr. White Says He Did Not See Mao During China Visit

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Dr. Paul Dudley White, the American heart specialist, said upon his arrival here today that he had not seen Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist party chairman, during a 12-day stay in the People's Republic of China.

His comment was in response to earlier speculation that he had attended Chairman Mao for a heart attack in Peking.

Dr. White, 85, and another American heart specialist, Dr. Edmunds Gray Dimond, arrived here en route home. Dr. Dimond said he also had not seen Mr. Mao.

The two American doctors, accompanied by their wives, were in China as guests of the Chinese Medical Association and reported that they had spent all their time seeing Chinese medical establishments and visiting with Chinese doctors.

"I did not see any high political figure," Dr. White said. "We heard over the BBC the speculation that Mao Tse-tung was ill, and we inquired of Chinese doctors about it but they had no knowledge of it."

Dr. White said he was impressed by what he had seen of medicine in Communist China. "They are doing a magnificent job," he stated.

Observers have been speculating that the cancellation last week of the customary big parade that was to be held in Peking to celebrate Oct. 1 National Day, as well as an earlier three-day stoppage of traffic on airports in China, pointed to some critical development in the People's Republic.

The initial speculation that Mr. Mao might be ill or dead has now been dropped by most circles. However, it continues to be noted here that top Peking military leaders continue to be out of the public view. None has been referred to in Peking press and radio reports for two weeks.

Premier Zhou En-lai, however, has been in news reports almost daily.

Soviet Border Dispute See Coming to a Head in Peking

By John Burns

PEKING, Sept. 27.—Diplomatic sources here believe a development of importance may be near in the long and unproductive border negotiations between the Soviet Union and China.

The sources were unwilling to specify the form that they thought the development would take, but they predicted that it would further increase tensions between the two states.

(With regard to China's mysterious cancellation of its national-day celebrations scheduled for Friday, the sources said that national leaders from public view and grounding of airplanes, Lee Lescaza of The Washington Post reported from Hong Kong today that a government explanation was imminent.)

(Canton television said it would carry a "special and important" news item tomorrow night about "circumstances of the commemoration" of the Red regime's National Day, the Associated Press reported from Tokyo.)

(Canton radio indicated that the telecast would originate in Peking.)

(A Chinese traveler just returned from Canton to Hong Kong said that the Sunday telecast of the news item about the telecast was "of great importance to the people" and urged that "all persons should make arrangements to see and hear it.")

The Sino-Soviet negotiations began in Peking in October shortly after the two sides narrowly avoided a major border incident at a point along their 4,500-mile frontier.

Since then both sides have admitted making no progress whatsoever, but have continued to talk. Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet negotiator, is known to be in Moscow recently for a vacation, and received new instructions from the Soviet government.

For now, the sources here said, they think the talks are unlikely to proceed, but they also launched a new offensive to get the talks moving.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The older a patient, likely he is to get long from certain pain killers, according to a study in the Journal of the Medical Association.

Authors studied 71 five Veterans Administration hospitals for the amount of relief patients expect injections of morphine, or both for acute pain. Patients created relief with in Octogenarians get twice the pain relief between ages 40 and 60.

Researchers found important to adjust of a narcotic analgesic to a patient's than to height, weight, face and operative have served as the guidelines for determining.

The authors say change in pain relief might be "a main more general plan called still changes with aging."

The researchers of the increased relief by age-induced alter body's absorption, m elimination of the.

The paper was by Dr. J. Waldon Belle Forrest Jr., Elliott, Byron W. Brown.

Italian Town Shaken By 2 Vendetta Blasts

DROSI, Italy, Sept. 27 (AP).—Two dynamite explosions, apparently set off in a vendetta, rocked this Calabria village with the force of an earthquake early this morning. One person was killed and two were injured.

The predawn blasts badly damaged ten buildings. Diego Tavernelli, a 45-year-old street cleaner was killed when a wall collapsed. He was not one of the two intended victims of the bombings, according to police.

They were Antonio Malisano, 73, and Antonietta Seva, 29. They are the brother and niece of Domenico Malisano, a notorious bandit called the "wild beast of Droli," who was found slain four years ago. The bandit had been accused of committing five murders, including those of several members of one family.

Lansky to Fight Israeli Expulsion

JERUSALEM, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Interior Ministry officials said today that American underworld figure Meyer Lansky does not face immediate expulsion, although his tourist visa expires at midnight.

"We do not have a stopwatch in our hands," the officials said. They added that Mr. Lansky would be permitted to stay on pending the outcome of a legal battle he was planning to contest the government refusal to extend his stay in Israel.

Interior Minister Joseph Burg announced the decision on Friday, but gave no reasons for it. Mr. Lansky's attorney, Yoram Alroy, said he was planning to fight the decision.

NBC-TV to Cover Iran Fete Live

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—The 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great will be marked Oct. 15 by live coverage of the festivities from Persepolis, Iran, by the National Broadcasting Company.

For the occasion, the network will expand its "Today" show. The coverage will include the parade of costumed troops, some 7,000 strong, who are under orders to grow beards for the occasion, and views of the newly built tented city that has been erected near the site of the ancient city's ruins and which will house the various heads of state and their wives.

Mexican Official Seized for Ransom

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Three men and a girl today kidnapped Mexico's director of aviation services, Julio Hirschfeld, and demanded a ransom of three million pesos (\$240,000).

An anonymous telephone call to the evening newspaper Ultima Noticias this afternoon said the leftist guerrilla Revolutionary Armed Movement was responsible for the operation.

New Italy Art Theft

NAPLES, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—Italy's wave of art thefts continued with the discovery today that a 17th-century painting believed to be of considerable value had been stolen from the crypt of the church of San Domenico Maggiore, police said. The thieves left valuable paintings by Tiziano and Caravaggio untouched. The painting they took is the work of an unknown artist.

Malawi Leader Home From Mozambique

BLANTYRE, Malawi, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—President Kamuzu Banda returned here yesterday after what he called a three-day "look-and-learn" official visit to Mozambique, the first by a black African leader to the neighboring Portuguese territory.

He said at a press conference at Chilika Airport that he had invited the governor-general of Mozambique to visit Malawi and would like to ask African members of the Lisbon parliament and some African women from Mozambique over for his country's independence celebrations next July.

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Deadly Snakes Made Harmless, Surgeon Says

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Researchers have developed an operation that transforms deadly snakes such as the king cobra and diamondback rattler into harmless reptiles.

The technique has worked on 150 snakes and means zoo keepers can handle poisonous reptiles without fear of a fatal bite, said J.L. Gienn, a serpentologist for the city's zoo.

"We can convert a reptile into a venomous—a venomous snake that is no longer capable of injecting venom into its victims," he said in a paper presented today to the conference of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

A 1928 graduate of the medical school at Voronezh University, Dr. Zhdanov was a professor and chairman of the department of anatomy at the Sechenov Medical Institute in Moscow. He was also an academician and member of the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences.

In 1946, he was awarded a Stalin Prize, now known as a State Prize, for his scientific work. In 1961 and again in 1965, he received orders of the Red Banner of Labor, another high Soviet award.

Quebec Police Strike

DRUMMONDVILLE, Quebec, Sept. 27 (UPI).—Two-thirds of Quebec's 3,500-man provincial police force staged a 24-hour work stoppage today in a dispute involving overtime worked during the Montreal kidney crisis last October. The government has rejected demands by policemen that 5,000 hours of overtime worked by policemen during the crisis caused by the kidnapping and later killing of Labor Minister Pierre La Porte be paid in cash.

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Prof. Lawrence A. Gibson

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Sept. 27 (AP).—Prof. Lawrence A. Gibson, 80, who won the Pulitzer Prize for history in 1962 for his study of British colonial rule in North America, died yesterday in a nursing home here.

He was professor emeritus of history at Lehigh University. He had been on the active staff from 1924 until his official retirement in 1952.

It was at Lehigh that Prof. Gibson spent 47 years writing a 15-volume series, "The British Empire Before the American Revolution." The tenth volume of the series, "The Triumph and Empire: Thunderclouds Gather in the West, 1763-1766" received the Pulitzer award.

He was among the first group of American Rhodes scholars to go to Oxford University in 1923. His history also earned him the

Muriel Kirkland

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Muriel Kirkland, 68, an actress who last appeared on Broadway a dozen years ago as Abby Border in "The Legend of Lizzy," died in a hospital yesterday of emphysema and complications.

An older generation remembered Miss Kirkland, a diminutive, auburn-haired woman, as the Southern belle footloose in the New York speakeasy of the Preston Sturges comedy "Strictly Dishonorable," in which she achieved stardom in 1929.

From this triumph, she stepped the following year into the role of Robert, a woman of the town, in "The Greeks Had a Word for It" by Zoe Akins.

T. C. Jones
DUARTE, Calif., Sept. 27 (NYT).—T. C. Jones, 50, the female impersonator who, in theaters and night clubs and on television, burlesqued feminine fancies in general and mimicked famous actresses in particular, died yesterday of cancer at the City of Hope Medical Center.

A stocky, bald-headed actor, Mr. Jones, wearing a wavy wig, satiny gown and mesh stockings, with a milk coat dragging behind him, did satires on the performances of such stars as Tallulah Bankhead, Bette Davis and Katharine Hepburn.

In the 1950s and 1960s, Mr. Jones toured internationally in his musical advertisement "Mask and Gown."

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DDT-Type Chemical Seen Health Threat

U.S. Agencies Show Concern Over PCB

By Richard D. Lyons
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Officials of seven Federal agencies are expressing increasing concern over the possible health hazards of a controversial, odorless liquid named PCB that some scientists hold to be even more injurious than DDT, which is slowly resorbable in chemistry and frequency of appearance.

In the last few months, large amounts of the PCB, or polychlorinated biphenyl, have been found in chickens, eggs, turkeys, salmon and fish meal.

The formation of PCBs is a by-product of the chemical industry. It is a mixture of many different compounds, and its chemical composition varies according to the process used to produce it.

Curtailed Urged
"That entry into the marine environment should be curtailed to every practical extent, even if this requires restrictions on their production and use," the Golder statement added.

Dr. Charles S. Edwards, FDA commissioner, also said in an interview that the task force had been convened at his agency's request "because we realized that PCB was a hell of a lot bigger problem than that of the FDA alone."

James D. Grant, deputy FDA commissioner, said, "We want PCB out of the food supply, but we don't yet regard it as an imminent hazard to health."

Large amounts of PCB, perhaps tens of thousands of tons, are used annually as insulating fluids and as a means of transferring heat from one mechanism to another, such as in electrical transformers, because it has an amazing ability to stand up under heat. PCB, which has the consistency of molasses, can withstand temperatures of up to 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit. It also is used in noncarbon copying paper, paints and pesticides.

The chemical has been in use for 40 years and, like DDT, it resists decomposition and persists in the environment for years. DDT and PCB are so alike chemically that until several years ago it was almost impossible to detect one from the other by microchemical analysis.

Because of this formerly undetectable difference, much of the environmental contamination by DDT is believed to have been caused by a combination of DDT and PCB.

To date, there has been only one episode linking PCB with health hazards to humans. Three years ago in Japan, five persons died and about 1,600 were afflicted with a severe skin disease named chloracne because a rice cooking oil had been contaminated by PCB.

There also have been indications recently that some pregnant women who became ill from PCB later were delivered of babies with birth defects.

Some authorities have raised the possibility that PCB in itself may not be harmful to humans, but that the culprit is a chemical by-product called chlorinated dibenzofuran. This chemical is believed to be capable of causing birth defects in fowl, fish and perhaps rats.

DDT Review Ordered
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The U.S. Court of Appeals has ordered the government to reconsider its decision against an immediate ban on DDT.

The court ruling on a suit filed by the Environmental Defense Fund ordered Mr. Ruckelshaus and the Environmental Protection Agency to issue a new decision by Nov. 1.

Mr. Ruckelshaus announced on March 15 that the EPA did not consider the hazards of DDT sufficient to warrant an immediate ban. He ordered, instead, a longer procedure that could eventually result in a final DDT ban.

500 Hurt in Climb
On Mexican Mountain
AMECAMECA, Mexico, Sept. 27 (UPI).—More than 500 persons were treated yesterday for frostbite, exposure and minor injuries in a mass attempt to scale 17,883-foot extinct volcano Popocatepetl as part of a Mexican national holiday, the Red Cross said.



A RARE SIGHT—This small plane landed near Chamoin, in the French Alps, recently and excited the curiosity of the neighboring inhabitants. A plane in the area is probably even rarer than the chamois or ibex. The Mont Blanc massif is in the background.

Tension and Incidents Rising In Crowded British Prisons

By Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, Sept. 27 (NYT).—A group of 49 convicts, declaring that "militant action grips results," has asked for an urgent investigation of one of Britain's oldest prisons.

The move came amid growing anxiety among government officials about British prisons, where the number of inmates has risen to a record level over the past year, where a third of the male convicts are sleeping two or three to a cell originally designed for one, and where half the population lives in buildings more than 100 years old.

The killings at Attica State Prison in New York have lent special urgency to the demands of British convicts, who have taken part in a series of assaults, fist-fights and even riots in Albany and Parkhurst Prisons, on the Isle of Wight, as well as in jails in Liverpool and Bristol.

Tension at Dartmoor
Tension has also grown at the 162-year-old Dartmoor Prison in Devon, where 49 prisoners recently sent a letter to the National Council for Civil Liberties. The letter is now being studied by the Home Office, whose prison policies have caused friction with the civil liberties group.

"The situation is now worse than ever," said the convicts, whose letter was received almost simultaneously with the Attica riot. "Many men, after reading the latest accounts of incidents in prison and hearing them on the radio are ready for action. 'The situation is coming to a head as it seems only militant action can bring results.'"

The signed letter—which the prisoners termed "an illegal communication" that leaves them open to punishment—complained about poor facilities and the "conduct of prison staff."

"A constant emphasis is placed on pettiness, i.e., take your hands out of your pocket, button your jacket up, get your hair cut 'short back and sides, in 1971'. These and similar verbal devices are used to provoke."

The prisoners declared that the warden, or "governor," is "remote and rarely seen by the men" and that welfare services for the inmates are "the most inefficient and apathetic in the country."

In most prisons, the Dartmoor convicts add, "men are allowed, irrespective of time served, or serving, to have the following items of life to make life a little more bearable. Bedspread, tablecloth, slippers, flask, curtains, cooking utensils, telephone for radio. Of the above list we are not allowed any of these items. Why?"

Calling themselves, "peaceful men," the writers add: "We sincerely hope that your society will note the urgency of our complaints and insist upon an in-

Indian Envoy Reports on E. Pakistan to UN Amid Protests

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 27 (AP).—Over the shouted protests of Pakistan, Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh today described conditions in East Pakistan, which he said are the "root cause" of the flow of nine million refugees into India.

Mr. Singh told the UN General Assembly on the opening day of general debate that "a reign of terror prevailed and still prevails" in East Pakistan.

Mr. Singh interrupted the speech three times with the accusation that Mr. Singh was "delivered into the internal affairs of Pakistan" in violation of UN procedure.

Calling for a point of order, Mr. Singh asked "Is it permissible to delve into the internal affairs of a state and to look into the disparities that exist in every single state here?"

Mr. Singh replied that it was a mockery of international law to suggest that it is an internal matter, especially when other nations are having to support the flow of refugees.

Mr. Singh said that under the United Nations Charter, nothing within the domestic jurisdiction of a state can be decided by the assembly.

It is not the concern of the United Nations whether a regime is autocratic or democratic, parliamentary or presidential, he said.

Mr. Singh ignored Mr. Shah's complaint, as well as a suggestion by Ambassador Jamil Baroodi, of Saudi Arabia, that he skip the remaining pages of his speech which dealt with Pakistan.

"Otherwise, I think we'll have pandemonium here," Mr. Baroodi told Mr. Singh.

Assembly President Adam Malik, of Indonesia, did not rule on Mr. Shah's request, but asked Mr. Singh to accept Mr. Baroodi's suggestion.

Mr. Singh refused, saying, "I have read my words carefully. I have not indulged in rhetoric. 'The issues involved are so grave and the possible consequences so serious that I would be failing in my duty to my country, the refugees and the

international community if, just to prevent objections, I were not to proceed to give the facts," he said, and continued his speech.

Mujibur Release
KARACHI, Sept. 27 (NYT).—Pakistani newspapers predicted today that the imprisoned Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, would be released on parole soon to visit his ailing parents in East Pakistan.

There has been persistent speculation here during the last two weeks that Sheikh Mujibur would be freed as part of a political settlement of the East Pakistan problem. Significantly, the government has not censored such speculation in the press and has not denied or otherwise discouraged it.

Biafra Relief Team
LAGOS, Sept. 27 (AP).—One of the first foreign relief teams to operate in a famine Biafra, the Save the Children Fund, has wound up its operations, declaring that the need for relief no longer exists in the former secessionist eastern state.

Funds Reported Low
GENEVA, Sept. 27 (UPI).—The United Nations said today that funds to help care for East Pakistani refugees in India are now almost exhausted.

A total of \$114 million has been pledged to the UN high commissioner for refugees to be distributed in India. All except \$3 million of this amount has been

used, the high commissioner's office said.

American Indian Episcopal Bishop
PIERRE, S.D., Sept. 27 (AP).—For the first time in the history of the Episcopal Church, of the U.S., an American Indian has been elected a bishop.

The Rev. Harold S. Jones of God Shepherd Mission, Fort Belknap, Ariz., was elected suffragan bishop of South Dakota on Saturday.

His election came 102 years after another Santee Sioux Indian, Paul Mazakute, was ordained to the ministry in 1869.

Bonn, Czech Aides Confer in Prague
PRAGUE, Sept. 27 (Reuters).—West German and Czechoslovak negotiators met here today for two hours of preliminary soundings on a treaty to normalize relations between their countries.

Today's session, which began the third round of soundings since March as part of Bonn's diplomatic drive toward Eastern Europe, took place in a friendly atmosphere, German sources said. The negotiators will meet again tomorrow.

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Symbol and Fact

Two streams of history converged at the unlikely point of an Alaskan air base, when the son of a grocer greeted the heir of the Emperor Jimmu, and the President of a nation that is about to celebrate its bicentennial exchanged messages of state with the latest member of a dynasty that claims to be halfway into its third millennium.

The event at Elmendorf Air Force Base had other ironies. In the 16th century, before there was any permanent European settlement north of the Rio Grande, Japan was open to European cultural infiltration, and there were probably more Christians there than in all North America. Yet when the American Revolution created the United States, the shots fired at Concord Bridge may have been heard round the world—but not in Japan. There the ancestor of Emperor Hirohito was a remote religious figure, while a shotgun ruled over a land hermetically sealed against outside influences. And when Commodore Perry forced Japan to open windows on the world, one by-product was to bring the heavenly house of the emperors back to power.

But if the air over Anchorage was heavy with symbolism during the brief conversations between President Nixon and Emperor Hirohito, there was a very strong leaning of practicality as well. After all, though it marked the first time an emperor of Japan had touched foreign soil, Hirohito, as crown prince, had traveled widely, and while it marked the first meeting between an Amer-

ican President and a Japanese emperor, the then Vice-President Nixon had already encountered Hirohito in Tokyo. The symbolism was great, but somewhat flawed.

Far more important was the fact that President Nixon had traveled 5,000 miles to show respect for one Japanese institution that he had, perhaps, scanted in his dealings with the Japanese economy. It was a saint, but not unlike the flourishes fencers exchange before a match. The big issues now are not the history behind the American presidency, not the legends behind the Japanese emperor, but the dollar and the yen.

This is most reassuring, when one considers that 30 years ago President Franklin Roosevelt was sending messages to Emperor Hirohito, hoping to stave off the war that engulfed the two nations at Pearl Harbor, and that their fleets and armies struggled for more than three bitter years until a mushroom cloud over Hiroshima signaled the end. But much of the economic pressure that drove Japan into the conflict can be detected in the present frictions about the yen and trading conditions generally between the United States and the land over which Hirohito now reigns without ruling. It can only be hoped that the words of kindness that passed between Mr. Nixon and the emperor have a more enduring basis than present arguments, and that the rich symbolism of Anchorage may find expression in fact.

The President and the Court

As President Nixon goes about the business of selecting two more nominees for the Supreme Court, it is essential to keep in mind that more than just two seats on the court are involved. Within a week, the court's two most powerful members have departed from it—one of them its most respected scholar—and its needs, as an institution, as well as the political expediences of the times, must be put in the balance. Beyond this, the court is on the verge of a new era—its two major anchors to the past are gone—and the quality of that era, as well as the results of it, are at stake.

The court has reached a turning point in its history and not just because of its changes in its personnel. Its expansive role—in civil rights, reapportionment and criminal law—was drawing to a close even before Mr. Nixon took office. Its focus during the next decade or two, the period the President can now influence, is likely to be quite different, if history is any guide. Thus, the quality of the justices Mr. Nixon now puts there may be of more importance in the outcome of issues as yet unknown as will be their views on any subject of current public interest.

It has been said, and quite rightly, that most new justices do not begin to pull their weight on the court until they have been around the course once, until three or four years have passed and they have been confronted with the full range of issues that make up the court's daily work. A vote counts just as much in those early years, of course, but rarely has a man come to the court with a full-blown philosophy of the judicial role and of constitutional interpretation that contributes immediately to its basic needs. This alone suggests that a President is wise to look beneath the surface qualifications of those whom he might nominate, since the quality of his choice will be judged by history in long-range, not short-range, terms. But when the court is operating with two fairly new members, as it has for the last year, and when it has lost two of its major figures, the need for justices who can step quickly into their tasks and grow rapidly in stature becomes even greater.

We make these comments not because we have in mind any name to suggest to the President but because it is time to sweep out of the way some of the myths that surround the selection of justices. There is no

rule, not even a compelling reason, that one of the two new members must come from the South, must be a woman, must be Jewish, or must have had judicial experience. None of those characteristics, standing alone, denotes either the current need of this particular court or the factors for which a President must search if we want to be judged well by history. All other qualifications being equal, a person with some or all of these characteristics might be preferred for one of these vacancies; there is something to be said for having a court that reflects many parts of society. But we would not shade the basic qualifications as a lota to give preference to a representative of any group. Indeed, it was President Nixon's desire to focus on just such extraneous factors that led him into his disastrous round of nominations two years ago.

Thus, we urge the President to seek the two best candidates he can find, limiting that search, if that is his choice, to those whom he regards as strict constructionists. We do have some doubts about the effectiveness of such a limitation, however, in light of the historic difficulty Presidents have had in predicting how their nominees would behave and in light of the record compiled so far by his first choices, which indicates they are more political than judicial conservatives. During that search, we suggest that those conducting it keep in mind the needs of the court that Felix Frankfurter, who has often been quoted by the President on other matters, once set out in a speech at the University of Virginia almost 20 years ago. What is essential, he said, is that those who serve on the court:

...Bring to their task, first and foremost, humility and an understanding of the range of the problems and of their own inadequacy in dealing with them; disinterestedness, allegiance to nothing except the search, amid tangled words, amid limited insights; loyalty and allegiance to nothing except the effort to find their path through precedent, through policy, through history, through their own gifts of insight to the best judgment that poor, fallible creatures can arrive at in that most difficult of all tasks, the adjudication between man and man, between man and state, through reason called law."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Yugoslavia's Future

Brezhnev and Tito have reached a difficult compromise. Both parties underline already those passages in the communiqué which correspond to their own special views tending to remain different. In the last analysis Yugoslavia's fate continues to depend primarily on the internal coherence of the country, a coherence which is personified until further developments by Tito. The former proletarian marshal today carries occasionally a uniform of royal or imperial blue, and his people have good reasons to wish him a long life.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Dr. Banda's Balancing Act

This aging enfant terrible of African politics continues to assert that the only way that black and white in Africa can progress is through contact and dialogue. Certainly it means progress for Malawi. During his state visit to Mozambique—he is the first black African leader to make such a visit—he realized a dream of economic progress by opening a railway between the Malawi border and Nacala, one of the best ports on the Mozambique coast. The opening of this rail link means that Malawi now has a speedier outlet for her exports, instead of the slower route through Beira.

—From *East African Standard* (Nairobi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 28, 1896

PARIS—It is an American saying that "money talks," and it is most applicable at the present time to the political campaign in America. Our New York cable gives us a careful summary of the betting on the result of the Presidential election, which tells most eloquently of the general drift of opinion in favor of honest money and of the coming defeat of the free-silver candidate, William J. Bryan.

Fifty Years Ago

September 28, 1921

PARIS—The Japanese Empire has now almost as much population as the United States of America proper, and the rate of increase is perhaps the most rapid in the world. What is eventually to become of the excess? If peaceful colonization is to be denied them in many of the sparse areas of the globe, the time will surely come when they must burst the bounds of their own country or certainly perish.



"OK, Then—If It Does Cause Damage to Wildlife, Massive Earthquakes and Destructive Tidal Waves, We Promise Not to Hold Tests Here Again!"

A Mysterious American Institution

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When he set out to reorganize the Supreme Court in 1937, Franklin Roosevelt had just won the most one-sided election victory in modern American history. The court seemed a feeble antagonist: Its invalidation of New Deal economic measures, at a time of disastrous depression, had brought upon it both popular criticism and the scorn of legal scholars.

But we know what happened. Opinion rallied to the Supreme Court. An otherwise pliant Congress balked at the President's court plan. In that defeat,

Roosevelt suffered a political wound from which he never entirely recovered.

There must have been many factors in the outcome. The plan itself—to add extra judges because the old gentlemen on the court were supposedly overworked—was tricky and unconvincing. But one reason for the result was undoubtedly a public attachment to the institution of the Supreme Court—a faith whose depth the President and his advisers had not imagined.

What is it about this strange institution that has kept a hold

on popular belief through all the changes in American life?

For appointed judges with life tenure to decide fundamental political questions hardly fits standard democratic theory. Nor have particular results always been pleasing: From the case of *Dred Scott* to that of *Ernesto Miranda*, the court has repeatedly outraged large sections of opinion.

The public must have sensed an ultimate safety in the Supreme Court despite the mistakes and irritations. A man may resent the judges' protection of some interest group today and still

recognize that, another time, the institution could protect his interest from the consequences of majority rule.

The danger has always been that, in relying on judges to save them, Americans would weaken the political process. That was what so concerned Justice Felix Frankfurter. He thought the court should give elected branches of government the widest power. He rejected the certainties that Justice Hugo Black found in the Constitution, among other reasons because he thought legislators were as entitled as judges to apply its clauses to contemporary problems.

Now these two great exponents of conflicting judicial philosophies are both gone, and we can see that in a sense history has passed them by.

What aroused Felix Frankfurter's concern originally, and that of so many others, was the invoking of the Constitution to veto social and economic measures. But that day is over. No conceivable Supreme Court is going to tell Congress that it may not reform American medical care or that the President that he may not change the dollar-gold content—as a bought-for court once almost did.

A Difference

The issues, if just as difficult and as important as ever, are different now. In effect, the court is often asked to open up the political system, not to supplant it. Thus Negroes had no fair access to political power in the South until the court began to vindicate their rights, in the process arousing Congress and the public conscience. In the legislative apportionment cases the court acted because majorities had no way to work their will.

It really does not help to attack the Supreme Court as undemocratic or romantic as it is nobler than the political branches. Whatever the original rights or wrongs, it is now simply a part of our system of democracy. In a country whose institutions can be dangerously stiff, it provides flexibility. In a time of growing centralization, it is a check on centralized power. In a society weak in tradition, it provides a link with history.

There is little purpose in such slogans as "strict construction." Black construed the Constitution strictly, as he saw it. Frankfurter, for all his doubts, exercised judicial power when elected state legislators discriminated on grounds of race or a President seized private property without authority. Nor do the issues really lend themselves to categories of "liberal" and "conservative."

Then what should be the qualifications of a justice? We do better to put the question another way: What do Americans want of the Supreme Court?

For all its involvement in our system of government, we do not look to it for political qualities. Of the court we seek things we might call more elevated: detachment, moral sensitivity, historical understanding, scholarship, humility, and perspective. In contrast to politicians, Supreme Court justices have time and should realize that.

The truth is that few Presidents, if any, have made appointments to the court with such ideals in mind. In fact few have at all understood that picking justices was one of their most important functions. But President Nixon can be in no doubt of that now: With two vacancies, everyone can see that his choices may shape the law for a generation. The hope must be that he will choose with an eye for history.

Palme and Solzhenitsyn

By Olof Palme

STOCKHOLM.—I was surprised to read the editorial by The New York Times (IHT, Sept. 15) concerning the Nobel Prize of [Alexander] Solzhenitsyn. The Times has evidently been misled by some of the facts. But it also touches upon a question of general interest, i.e., the functions of embassies in international cooperation.

The Swedish Academy selects the Nobel Prize laureates in literature. The Nobel Foundation presents the prizes. These institutions are completely independent of the Swedish government. The king performs and members of the government take part in the ceremonial distribution in Stockholm.

The Swedish government does not deal with the question of fairness or justice in the choice of recipients. This is true of the laureates in physics and chemistry as well as in literature.

In the event the laureate cannot participate in the ceremony in Stockholm, it has happened that the Swedish Embassy, at the request of the foundation, has assisted in delivering the prize. The Swedish Embassy in Moscow was certainly willing to present the Nobel Prize to Solzhenitsyn. The Swedish Embassy was, however, not prepared to comply with the representative suggested by the representative of Solzhenitsyn's publisher, who wished such forms as would have purportedly represented a political manifestation against the government in the country where the embassy was accredited. My involvement in the question was solely to confirm to the publisher that the embassy was prepared to present the prize. I have certainly not vetoed any ceremony. I simply left this question to the good judgment of Gunnar Jarng, the Swedish ambassador in Moscow.

It would seem as if the Times editorial is of the opinion that the Swedish Embassy dealt with this matter in a way which would reflect a submission to a great power.

U.S. Deserters

Sweden has acted as host to a few hundred American deserters. This is true and according to our laws. Sweden has also acted as a host to tens of thousands of political refugees from Eastern Europe. This is also according to our laws.

It is also true that the Swedish government has criticized the war in Vietnam, and the American commitment there. The Swedish government has also criticized the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in terms stronger than most other governments. We have clearly voiced our opinions on the position of Jews in the Soviet Union. These are political decisions.

Mrs. F. D. PESTITT, Wassenaar, Holland.

We have never used embassies as a platform for expressing our opinions in a way that would disturb their normal functions as channels between governments. There have not been any celebrations with anti-war groups in the Swedish Embassy in Washington. This is a matter of principle.

I am strongly opposed to attacks against the diplomatic representations of a country or actions that prevent embassies from performing their ordinary work. The counterpart of this view is that embassies should take care not to get deeply involved in the internal politics of the host country.

Small countries have a keen interest to see that embassies can work as links in the cooperation between governments, especially in cases where opinions differ.

Letters

The Voice of Dixie

"Those Grating U.S. Voices" (IHT, Sept. 28) Thomas Whyte obviously overlooked that golden land of honeyed tones where by comparison even British women would sound strident: The South. If all females talked like Georgians and looked like Mississippians there would be no bachelors. No doubt Whyte refers to Northern and Western women, whose harshness probably comes from trying to outstrip "Tanker" men, a difficult contest, even by tobacco-auctioneer standards. One should feel pity rather than disgust, however, on realizing those beleaguered Yanks get their harsh voices from the self-protective sound barriers they are forced to erect in that bag-ridden, strife-torn part of the world.

OLIVER TAYLOR, London.

I was so pleased to read (IHT Sept. 23) that Mr. Thomas Whyte finds no fault with the voices of the fruit of the wombs of American womanhood who, twice in the past 60 years, have been sent across the Atlantic to save the necks from whence those lifting British voices are emitted.

SHEILA H. LA BASH, Schoten, Belgium.

Mr. Whyte will be pleased to know that his proposed revolution has at least some support behind the lines and has had for some time. The quotation from King Lear which appeared with the article hung for years—remember the curling, yellowed tape—25 years ago on our bathroom mirror, where my father had placed it as his campaign poster against the shrillness of the six females in his home. That was near Pittsburgh, Pa., not far from the nasal-whino center of the United States. And every spring, when the tulips and tourists return to Holland, I remember his desperation. Although I cannot help but wonder on which side of the screech barrier Mr. Whyte would place me personally, I wish to encourage him in the pursuit of his noble cause.

Mrs. F. D. PESTITT, Wassenaar, Holland.

Tracking Wicker

Mr. Wicker's latest muddled blast at American society ("Across America on Parallel Tracks," IHT, Sept. 23) has got to be a classic, as enigmatic as *But*. At least, there is no longer anything puzzling about the author's cult. Were he merely an iconoclast, as I once suspected, his diatribes might be excused as distasteful but thought-provoking. But finally, through the as-

Cancer Research

Money could be saved on cancer research if the scientists involved reported on the solvent they use when investigating the biological activity of carcinogenic and mutagenic agents.

Dr. KAARE SORENSEN, Charlottentund Denmark.

Victor Louis

In your footnote to his articles (Sept. 9 and 16) you describe Victor Louis as a "controversial Soviet journalist." His articles show him to be simply a hack Soviet propagandist, notaverse to any cheap invention in an effort to impress.

He relates that he picked up some hitchhikers on his way from Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv, and when he tried to place his hand on the knee of the smiling girl beside him, he crossed the machine gun that lay in her lap. In telling this, he evidently thought this would make him out quite a roud, but the fact is that girl soldiers in Israel do not carry weapons when hitchhiking, and no one has ever seen a girl soldier doing so. Male soldiers stationed in the administered areas do carry their personal weapons when on their way to and from their bases. Girl soldiers never. In fact, after completing basic training, girls have no use for weapons in the duties assigned to them. Mr. Louis's story is an obvious fabrication.

His comments about the reactions of Russian immigrants are about as true and reliable as his account of this frustrating trip from Jerusalem, and the reasons for his visit altogether. Do he or his superiors think anyone is taken in by them?

ABRAHAM COHEN, Herzlia, Israel.

A Man Who Should Be Watched

By Tom W.

WASHINGTON.—By commenting on the opportunity given to Nixon by the need to Supreme Court justice, shape the direction of for a generation, they that's not the half of it. The key to the real lies in the speculation about what Maryland to one of these spl. Maybe this should be lightly, Agnew's legal; aside, and anyway, for ple who gave you, Carwell, you would Learned Hand.

In the first place, A two of Nixon's major tions. Here's conservat and while Maryland, clearly a Southern stat. President is one of ornaments of the Sou egypt. In the second the hot rumor is wants a fresh face v the ticket next year, t Court would be just place to dump Agn would be his right-wi his right-wing fans.

New Amend

Then things really ing. The new 25th to the Constitution p if "there is a vacanc fices of the Vice-Pri President shall nomir President who shall upon confirmation b ily vote of both hou gress."

Don't forget, the spots open on the Court. And that fact Amendment and Nixon vamp the whole fear administration a bran and probably sew up a year in advance.

Here's a possible so Agnew to the Supp Secretary of State R Supreme Court. Secr Treasury Connally t presidency the would turn Republican unti confirmed by the majority in both b carrying Texas and Japan. This leaves cabinet openings at year.

Nixon would put (Rockefeller in as S State. Thus, grafting establishment onto istration. This would surly open, and the s has it that the Pres bring in Wilbur D. "Southern strategy" ding himself of a stun on the Hill while get conservative Democr cabinet to replace G.

Asked to comment c abilities, informed s White House said, "we do, not what we

The Other Se

The other big story leagured city, star and no home rule, deny it doesn't even- ball team: After 71 y, first in war, first in- last in the Amerk Washington now has real senators, none o hit the curve ball, first to third on a gr

The move to Tex symbols of how and are all too often don Like corporations fr to the Penn Center, were miserably mis- the field and off, by and untouchable o they were bailed out to Texas in a str grab, after various amid a barrage of as fraudulent as o oil-company ads have you believe it industry really care environment.

The franchise shif tion taken behind by 13 unaccountable of whom lives in W cares about it, and faintest regard fo over the shoddy pro offered here and now off on Texas. It wa of the black turbe o Fort Worth, and s homo of the Senat boys, or whatever i be something call Stadium. It was al into the sad mobil- this rootless autom nally, the main o Texas seems to hav television contract, overwhelming role tube now plays in

Of course, the i won't record this i but some people i and never will see too, is this way thi

Handwritten note in Arabic script.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including sections for NEW YORK, SOYBEAN MEAL, METALS, and various futures contracts.

Table of Market Summary including sections for COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, and SOYBEAN OIL.

DANTON ASSOCIATES Investment Management advertisement, detailing services for individual investors.

A NO-LOAD FUND EAST/WEST FUND, INC. advertisement.

SUDDENSCHE KLASSEN LOTTERIE advertisement for a 50th Anniversary event.

Busine advertisement for a business directory or publication.

Japan Textile Group Opposes a U.S. Pact

By James P. Sterba

TOYO, Sept. 27 (NYT)—The Japanese textile industry leaders today opposed any pact to force governmental restraints on textile exports to the United States.

The politically powerful Japan Textile Federation made an appeal to the Japanese government, asking it to oppose any pact to force governmental restraints on textile exports to the United States.

IMF Asked To Aid U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) The United States to accept a devaluation of the dollar by raising the price of gold. However, there have been some indications that the United States is now willing to discuss the matter.

While no real solutions are expected to come out of the meeting, the IMF, which started on the solution to the crisis, is expected.

Mr. Schmitter revealed that other countries have long been free with their savings in the United States to reduce or eliminate its payments deficit, and went on:

"There is now general agreement that a substantial adjustment is required to deal with the present payments imbalance in the world."

The surcharge can be justified as a means of improving the U.S. balance of payments only until it is used to implement it by effective action in the exchange-rate field," Mr. Schmitter said.

On an exchange-rate adjustment, he said "the longer necessary international action is delayed the greater becomes the prospect of serious disorder and discrimination in currency-trade relationships with a consequent impact on the economic well-being of our members."

It seemed possible that the other American republics might also attack the U.S. policy—particularly the 10 percent surcharge which Mr. Nixon is using as a bargaining weapon to compel upward revaluation of foreign currencies.

A Chilean, Alfonso Inostroza, president of the Central Bank of Chile, proposed in a Latin American caucus that the Latin American group of countries voice strong criticism of the United States when the Latin American group makes its presentation to the monetary conference on Wednesday.

In addition, a Japanese economics professor in a speech before a group of Texas businessmen warned that if the United States doesn't lift the surtax, Japan and other nations will take measures to correct the international market.

Japan and West Germany are the nations with the most to lose through the import surtax and currency revaluation.

Meanwhile, World Bank President Robert McNamara said today that solutions to the current international trade and monetary crisis must meet the needs of developing countries and permit the promised increase in aid from richer nations.

The basic problems facing developing countries remain distribution and income distribution and trade, he said in a prepared speech to the annual meeting of World Bank governments.

"It is clear that we are in for a difficult period of basic re-adjustment in international monetary and trade arrangements and that the repercussions may continue for some time," he said.

"Although the solution of these problems is not the responsibility of the World Bank, we are deeply concerned with the manner of the meeting because of the impact it may have on the external trade of the developing countries, and on the resources flowing to them."

No Bid for Lines LONDON, Sept. 27 (UPI)—The U.S. General Foods concern today pulled out of bidding to save the Lines Brothers group, one of Britain's largest toy firms, and said it would defer further action until liquidation proceedings were complete.

Lines today recommended that shareholders vote for a voluntary liquidation of the group at a meeting tomorrow.

Europe Sees U.S. Relaxing Gold Stand

'Will Be Bargaining,' German Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Despite Treasury Secretary John B. Connally's public disavowal, some European monetary officials said yesterday that the United States had indicated its opposition to raising the price of gold and re-opening soon its 10 percent surcharge on imports.

"The U.S. stand appeared less rigid," a high-ranking French official said after a meeting of the Group of Ten.

"We expect bargaining to be difficult, but at least we know that there will be bargaining," commented Wilhelm Hanke, a currency expert from the West German Economics and Finance Ministry.

Do not expect a capital flow Edwin Stopper, president of the Swiss National Bank, who attended the Group of Ten meeting as an observer, said there was general recognition that a long floating period would make it more difficult to realign currencies.

"Until there is a re-assignment of the doubtful flows of capital to the United States," he said.

Jelle Zuhra, president of the Netherlands central bank and chairman of the Bank for International Settlements, said that he felt that atmosphere for negotiations had "definitely improved."

To Seek Formula The Group of Ten instructed its technicians to develop a comprehensive formula for improving the U.S. balance of payments through a series of meetings next month. Among the issues to be explored were the possibility of obtaining a currency realignment, allowing currencies to fluctuate in a relatively wide range from par with the dollar, abolishing the U.S. import surcharge and establishing other measures that would lead to improvement in the U.S. balance-of-payments problem.

Although he insisted the United States would not raise the price of gold, Mr. Connally said, "We have to recognize that to the extent gold is a problem, it is a political problem and not an economic one. Certainly we are willing to cooperate to the extent possible in solving political problems."

He also said that once the government became convinced that there would be lasting improvement in its balance of payments the import surcharge would be removed.

Norway Warns On Reports of Gas, Oil Finds

OSLO, Sept. 27 (Reuters)—The Norwegian government today took steps to discourage speculation in oil and gas finds.

Just before the Oslo stock market opened, a government statement on the results of drilling operations in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea was read out in public, warning that it was too early to confirm the size of reported finds.

This unprecedented move was taken after the Oslo daily Dagbladet reported that "enormous oil and gas finds" had been made in the Frigg field of the Norwegian sector. But the Ministry of Industries' statement said that on the basis of information so far received from the Frigg field, it would not exclude that there might be a gas reservoir of considerable size.

Two leading Norwegian newspapers and the editorial department of the Norwegian Broadcasting Co. said today that reports about "gigantic finds" had been planted. These reports quoted "well-informed sources."

SEC Fixes New Brokers' Scale New Commission-Rate Structure

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (NYT)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved, with only one small change, the new schedule of sales commissions on stock transactions that the New York Stock Exchange proposed in June. Under the new schedule, the commissions on very small and very large orders will be lower than now and those in the middle will be higher.

At the same time, the SEC lifted on the exchange and its members, a number of new requirements.

Among those were that all brokers who have traditionally handled the accounts of small customers continue to do so, without imposing any limitations on the size or frequency of their customers' orders, and charging only the fixed fees that it set.

Previously, some firms were handling small orders, but only at a higher price than that established in the fee schedule, which set minimum, not maximum commissions.

The new schedule of commissions will not be able to be put into effect until after the end of the wage-price freeze, which will be at midnight, Nov. 13. It remained to be seen whether the new rates could go into effect under the government's post-freeze price-stabilization program.

The new rates, whenever put into effect, will substitute for the old one, plus the 18-month special surcharge which applied to orders of 1,000 shares or less.

Some Charges Rise Comparisons of the new rate schedule with the old one, including the surcharge, show that the commission on a regular 100-share round-lot order would be lower than at present on any stock selling for \$30 a share or less, and on those selling for \$100 or more. In between, the commissions would be higher.

The one change in the fee schedule suggested by the exchange was that the commission on orders of 100 shares or less would be lower than at present on any stock selling for \$30 a share or less, and on those selling for \$100 or more.

The dollar held its ground against major currencies LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The dollar closed mixed on European and Japanese money markets today, following the Group of Ten's outline agreement on stabilizing the international monetary system.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.312 deutsche marks slightly below its opening at 3.310. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.340, a 10.5 percent reduction of the mark compared to the official peg of 2.56 DM to the dollar.

In Paris, the dollar rose to its highest level in five weeks, closing at 8.48 francs, a franc revaluation of 2.18 percent.

The dollar closed here at \$2.48 against the pound sterling, compared with Friday's close of \$2.480. The pound was equivalent to an upward pound revaluation of 3.3 percent.

The dollar continued its downward trend in Tokyo, closing at 236.50 yen compared with Saturday's 237.15. The latest revaluation meant an increase of 6.93 percent in the value of the yen since it was floated Aug. 22.

In Milan, the dollar rose fractionally to 612.25 lire, up from 612.05 Friday.

Montedison is part of the present syndicate of Easton, which in its turn has a large number of Montedison issues in its portfolio. The merged group would be Montedison's second largest shareholder after the state holding companies.

Lawyers representing Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale of Dusseldorf, which has bid to purchase 20 million Bastogi shares, attended the Italtel assembly and reminded stockholders that Landesbank's bid is still open.

The Bastogi merger would strengthen the position of Montedison in the combined group. Under the merger proposal, owners of Italtel stock would double their participation in Bastogi.

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Italian Holding Company Approves Bastogi Merger

MILAN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Stockholders of Italtel SpA, a leading holding company controlled by Montecatini Edison, approved today the proposed merger with Bastogi, SES Finanzaria and SGES Finanzaria.

The merger, if consummated, would form the largest private Italian holding company.

In Palermo later today, SGES shareholders also approved the merger.

SES and SGES are subsidiaries of Bastogi. SES shareholders approved the merger at a weekend meeting in Cagliari.

The Bastogi assembly is to decide on the merger in Rome tomorrow.

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DJ Dips 5.84, Volume Down Doubts About Nixon's Policy Depress Big Board Prices

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were depressed by uncertainty over the economy and by investor caution, register their sixth loss in a row today.

It was a market devoid of any major news that could be said about today's performance, except that a limited tendency among glamour issues, appeared during the final half hour. "No particular developments," observed analysts.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.84 to 323.47. The biggest drop on the market came in American International, down 1.12 to 27.12, after the second phase of the President's new economic plan.

Blue Chips Lower Some leading blue chips moved lower in active trading. Union Carbide fell 1.5 to 45.3. RCA rose 4.8 to 58.1, supported by its exit from the computer-manufacturing field.

Computer stocks on the active list included Control Data, down 1.4 to 50. National Cash Register, down 2.25 to 26, fell after officials told the Wall Street Journal that profits could decline this year and the firm's turnover on the NYSE dipped to 10.22 million shares—a slow pace when compared to the steady standards early this year—after last Friday's 12.46 million shares.

Stone Container was unchanged at 9.4, despite a cut in the quarterly dividend by directors. The company said it wanted "to conserve cash and commit a higher proportion of funds to retained earnings."

Pan American, the volume leader, erased 7.8 to 302.7. Wall Street fell 1.1 to 110.2 and ABA Services dropped 2.5 to 137, creating low volume of 1.5 million shares.

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Vertical text on the left margin containing various market data and small advertisements.

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- GIROZENTRALE -

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- GIROZENTRALE -

LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE
- GIROZENTRALE - SAAR

LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN - GIROZENTRALE

WURTEMBERISCHE LANDESBANK
- GIROZENTRALE -

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\$60,000,000

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7.60% Debentures due September 15, 1996

Interest payable March 15 and September 15

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Blyth & Co., Inc. Drexel Firestone duPont Glove Forgan Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Milan	Paris	Zurich
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25
108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25
108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25

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108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
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108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$)

High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25
108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25
108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$)

High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25
108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25
108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$)

High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25
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108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$)

High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25
108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25	108 Mgr old 82.25
108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25	108 Mgr 1/2 82.25
108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25	108 Mgr 3/4 82.25
108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25	108 Mgr 1 82.25

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(1971 - Stocks and Bonds, High, Low, Div. in \$)

High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.
108 Mgr new 82.25	108 Mgr new 82.25	1			

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'M', 'N', and 'O'.

Table of foreign stock indexes, including columns for country, index name, and values. Includes sub-sections for 'Foreign Stock Indexes' and 'W'.

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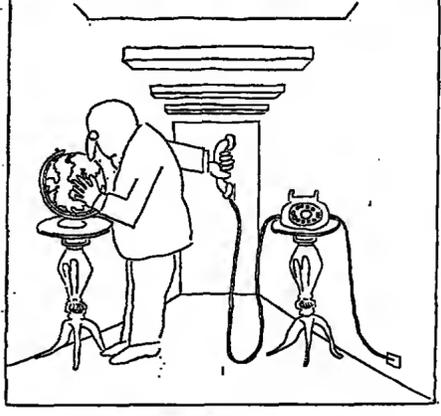
Toronto Stocks

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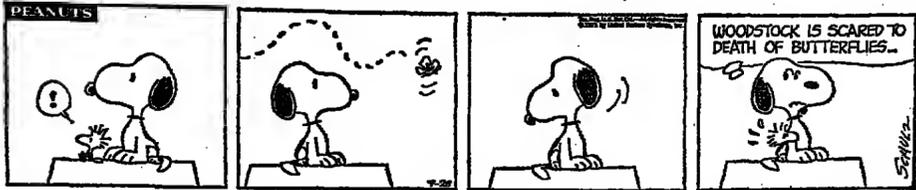
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Aggressive bidding took the North-South pair to game on the diagrammed deal. North opened one heart, perhaps the best choice for those who open four-card major suits. His partner responded with one spade and went on to game after North's jump to three spades. In four suits, South must assume that the trumps will split 3-2, and must try for three heart tricks. There is clearly a danger of losing two club tricks, a diamond and a spade. To make three heart tricks, the percentage play is to lead from the dummy to the jack. This provides two chances, since it succeeds if East has the queen or West the ten. Suppose that West had led a diamond against four spades. South's best plan would have been to allow East to win, and hope that player did not shift to clubs. If East led a second diamond, the declarer would win with the ace, cross to the spade king in dummy and lead a low heart toward the jack. At his first opportunity, South would then cash the spade ace, finesse in hearts, and discard both club losers on dummy's heart winners. But West led the club ten and the percentage play in hearts was no longer available. The ten was ducked, and when East won with the queen he shifted to the diamond king. Since there was now no way to avoid losing a diamond and a trump as well as a club, the declarer could not afford to give up a heart. South's prospects for ten tricks at this point were poor, but he did not give up. He led the heart jack, and captured the trick with the king in dummy when West covered with the queen. The declarer now had a choice of plays, both of which work in the actual situation. He decided to cash the heart ace, and ruff the heart four. This brought down West's ten, and South happily led to the spade king in dummy. From the board the declarer played the heart nine, and discarded a club from his hand. West ruffed. Luckily for South, West had to ruff with a trump trick. So the declarer could now draw the two missing trumps with the ace, and make his game.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and scores.

DENNIS THE MENACE



SEE WHIZ... WHAT ARE YA SO MAD ABOUT? ALICE IS YOUR NAME, ISN'T IT? MOTHER?...

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble word game interface with scrambled letters and a cartoon illustration.

Yesterday's Jumbles: CURIO DITTY QUENCH BAKING. Answer: What to get in order to avoid punishment - ACQUITTED.

BOOKS

THE TENANTS

By Bernard Malamud, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 23 Part II in a two-part review.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

In yesterday's column, we met Harry Lesser, a Jewish writer holding out in a condemned tenement until he can finish his book; his landlord, Levenspiel, trying to get him to move; a black writer, Willie Spearman, using an empty apartment in the same building as his "office"; Willie's Jewish girl friend, Irene. Lesser has told Willie that his book suffers from a lack of form and Willie has accused Lesser of trying to "circumvent" him and make him unfaithful to himself. Obsessed by his writing, Willie neglects Irene, and Lesser approaches and sleeps with her. Now he and Willie are joined in not only their work, but also their woman. Willie Irene finds Lesser more tender than Willie, he is isolated by his self-absorption, just as Willie is by his anger. There's not much to choose between them. She says of Willie: "The more he writes, the blacker he becomes." For Lesser, it works the other way around: The more he writes, the less Jewish, the more rootless, he becomes. In giving Irene to Lesser, Malamud seems to be suggesting that the Jew reaps the harvest of the black-inspired sexual revolution. Lesser tells Irene the plot of his book. A man "not yet himself" wants to teach himself "to love in a manner befitting an old ideal." He will learn through some miracle of transformation. For so many Jews, the Jewish novel, Willie's writing is about learning to hate, and we see Jew and black at opposite poles: super ego and id. According to Willie, "The way to black freedom is against the Jews." Malamud only hints at the origin of this paradox, and the reader has to infer what he can. Apparently, the black sees the Jew—who thinks of himself as the black's best friend—as an infiltrator, someone who tries to soften his heart and subvert his revolution with sympathy. Willie wishes to convert him to racial action. This is not the Jew himself, the pawnbroker or the shark; it is far more complicated than that. The Jew might be hated as an unattainable ideal: rich or cultivated, versed in the arts and sciences, powerful—the pinnacle of American personality. In this perspective, the Wasp, the more natural "enemy," is irrelevant. When Lesser finally tells Willie about Irene, Willie tries to kill him and is prevented only by the arrival of Levenspiel. (The traditional Jew prevents the liberal Jew from becoming a sacrifice to the black cause). What is worse, Willie burns (burn, baby, burn!).

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS: 1 Wasteland, 7 Early sailing, 14 Footstool, 15 Western and ham, 16 Fleece dealers, 17 Trustful, 18 Witch, 19 Sacred figure, 21 Vegas or Palmas, 22 Business-letter abbr., 24 Ready, 27 Fundamentals, 30 Port of Guam, 32 Admin., 35 Magnon, 37 Golfer's bane, 38 Waterside garage, 39 Word on a birthday card, 42 Equip, 43 Gift, 44 Obtain, 45 Lily plants, 46 Area measure, 47 Queenly name, 48 Tranquil, 50 Scottish river, 52 Not here. Abbr., 55 Pintal duck, 57 Kind of holder, 61 Famous Pisan, 64 Media wind, 66 Degraders, 67 Atlantic republic, 68 Hare, 69 Puts in a new place, 1 Portico, 2 Particle, 3 Sacred places, 4 Capital of Jordan, 5 Little Rachel, 6 Roman years, 7 Cigar shape, 8 Cation, 9 Kind of pronoun, 10 Eastern name, 11 Meat order, 12 Volcano, 13 W. W. II ships, 14 Nocturnal bird, 15 White or red, 23 Jew, 25 Win, 26 Cap, 27 Peg, 28 Pre, 29 Afr, 31 Gift, 32 Nev, 33 Con, 34 Un, 35 Ung, 37 Red car, 38 Pal, 40 Pro, 41 Ma, 42 Ne, 43 Co, 44 Fre, 45 Cui, 49 A, 52 E, 53 Ser, 54 Ser, 55 Ser, 56 Ser, 57 Ser, 58 Ser, 59 Ser, 60 Ser, 61 Ser, 62 Ser, 63 Ser, 64 Ser, 65 Ser, 66 Ser, 67 Ser, 68 Ser, 69 Ser.

